The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,901S.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance . Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, dispatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 580 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. M. Furzes, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th May, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.		Down.	
	May		*June*
Leave Bombay	4 & 18	Leave Bussorah	33 6
„ Kurrachee	8 22	„ Fao	0 0
„ Guadur	9, 23	„ Bushire	26 9
„ Muscat	13 28	„ Linga	28 11
„ B. Abbas	14 28	„ B. Abbas	30 13
„ Linga	15 29		*June*
	June	„ Muscat	1 15
„ Bushire	18 1	„ Guadur	3 17
„ Fao	19 2	„ Kurrachee ..	6 20
Arrive Bussorah	20 3	Arrive Bombay	9 23

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Cannanore	16	„ Nagapatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	30
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Nunjipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,088 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickinson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingoria if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houston, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to

B. P. FIELD, Jr., Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "ROBILLA," Hughes, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hughes will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BEANN UAMHA," Captain McCann, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain McCann will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Agents for the Owners of the Ship "Beann Uamha."

1st May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "SUMMER CLOUD," Webster, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Webster will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Agents for Captain Webster.

Bombay, 8th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," Captain Thirkell, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Thirkell, Ship *Prince Alfred*.

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "AGGIE M.," Captain Boyd, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Boyd will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Boyd, Ship *Aggie M.*

Bombay, 1st May 1868.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
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Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

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COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

A specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over with its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, large, medium and small.

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Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

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No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

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NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

In the Press.

A SERIES OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON ALL MATTERS RELATING TO THE SEPOY, And Interior Economy of a Regiment Bombay Native Infantry,

BY

An Officer of the Bombay Staff Corps.

Applications to be made to the

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Price—Rs. 3.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. Schiller G. M. Strathers, H. Reinhold, E. Vancutsere, J. M. Hall and J. Borradaile will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch double OG Mouldings, per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s, 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ¼-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet; ½-inch ditto 5s. 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen. ½- inch ditto 15s.; 1¼-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s per dozen: Rings 2s per gross.

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22, APOLLO STREET.

(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.—In compliance with a Requisition made in writing, and dated the 31st day of March last, signed by the required number of Shareholders holding the required number of Shares, as provided for by Section 46 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which has been submitted to the Directors of the Company requesting them to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at law now being proceeded with against those Gentlemen, and also to consider such other matters as may be brought before them and in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate General taken upon the question, as to the length of time that should be allowed in the notice convening the Meeting, and which opinion is as follows:—

"As I read the 48th Section, the word 'convene' must be taken as equivalent to give notice of and consequently "a Meeting need not actually be held within 21 days from "the date of the requisition, the time named in the notice "should be reasonable, and considering that the object of "fixing that time at three months would be to give every "registered Shareholder an opportunity of recording his "vote on a matter of vital importance, I think three "months would not be an unreasonable time, it would give "the opportunity of communicating with absent Share-"holders and obtaining their proxies."

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, for the purposes stated in the above Requisition.

By order of the Directors,

W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, 17th April, 1868, No. 6, Bankshall Street.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES FOR SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING-RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Letaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M. and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

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Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK viz.	AND	WATCH viz.
CHURCH,		LEVER,
STABLE,		CHRONOMETER,
HALL,		HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,		KEYLESS,
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LIBRARY, &c.		PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES.			SILVER CASES.		
Open face Double cases.		*Hunters.*	*Open face double cases.*		*Hunters.*
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.					
10 10 0		13 13 0	4 4 0		5 5 0
15 15 0		18 18 0	6 6 0		7 7 0
20 0 0		23 0 0	10 10 0		11 11 0
30 0 0		35 0 0	17 17 0		20 0 0
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.					
42 0 0		45 0 0	33 0 0		35 0 0
52 0 0		56 0 0	43 0 0		45 0 0
BENSON'S REPEATERS.					
55 0 0		58 0 0	45 0 0		48 0 0
75 0 0		80 0 0	65 0 0		68 0 0
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.					
30 0 0		33 0 0	20 0 0		22 0 0
35 0 0		38 0 0	25 0 0		28 0 0
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.					
14 14 0		... ...	5 5 0		... ...
21 0 0		... ...	8 8 0		... ...
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.					
5 5 0		8 8 0	2 2 0		3 3 0
9 9 0		12 12 0	4 4 0		5 5 0

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Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,

CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

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25 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London. *Established* 1749.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P M to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms

Terms—Cash.

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Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

RIMMEL'S ILANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, The Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for Toilet and Sanitary purposes.

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RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

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Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

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My Brother's Wife. By Ditto		0 12
Zingra, the Gipsy. By Mrs. A. M. Maillard		0 12
Nothing but Money. By T. S. Arthur		0 12
Cassell's Complete Atlas of the World, containing 260 folio Maps, beautifully engraved and coloured, presenting a full and most accurate survey of the World's Surface. Bound half morocco		40 0

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA AND MADRAS

The Sepoy Army List, corrected to 31st March. Rs. 5		8
The Madras ditto ditto		4 8
Brough ton's Civil Procedure Code		22 8
Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code, 5th Ed.		14 8
Collett on the Law of Torts and Damages		7 8
The Abbe Dubois on the manners and customs of the People of India. 2nd Edition		20 0
Theobald's Acts of the Legislative Council of India for 1867		6 0
Foord's Notes on Building and Road-making, &c. &c.		5 8
Conductor Skinner's work on Indian and Burman Timbers		6 8
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blant Spurs. The best work extant on diseases of Horses in India		12 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th April, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE in Meadow Street No. 6. Apply at the FORT CHAPEL.

TO BE LET, till the end of the Monsoons, a well furnished BUNGALOW, standing close to the Sea in one of the best positions on the west side of Malabar Hill. Possession on the 27th inst. Apply to "T. C. G.," *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICES.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,

Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c, which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

ON MONDAY, the 18th instant, and every MONDAY until further Notice, a Train will leave Narell at 7-10 A.M., to which 1st and 2nd Class Carriages will be attached, and arrive in Bombay at 11-0 A.M. A stoppage of 40 minutes will occur at Callian, where Breakfast will be prepared for those who telegraph from Narell. The Telegrams for Breakfast will be sent free.

WALTER KNOX,

General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 11th May 1868.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, Apollo Street. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

Terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

Out-Station Orders.—Orders from out-stations punctually attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

Credit Accounts.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

Shipping in the Harbour.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

Hours of Delivery.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

Form of Address.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL, £1,500,000. RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE PROPRIETORS.

In submitting the General Statement of the Corporation's Affairs and Balance Sheet for 1867, the Directors have again the pleasure of announcing to their Co. Proprietors a favourable result of their operations.

The net profit for the year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, is £175,539 7s 10d., which with the addition of £13,687 8s 4d. from last account, gives an aggregate of £189,226 16s 2d. for distribution.

An Interim Dividend of £90,000 was paid in November last, and it is now proposed to distribute a like amount, both free of Income Tax. This will be a Dividend of 12 per cent. for the year, and after providing for the present payment of £1 10s. per Share, there will be carried to the credit of the next account a balance of £9,226 16s. 2d.

A period of stagnation has succeeded the Financial Crisis of 1866. and the past year has been characterised by unexampled depression in trade and an abundance of unemployed money, which have affected all banking and monetary institutions. The Corporation have not escaped the effect of this state of things, but the Directors are thankful that the lessened competition in Ind

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	175 per share
1,045,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay ..	92 per share
3,000,000	500	375	.....	Ditto Ditto New ..	9 per ct pm
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
[1,000,000	250	250	nil	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Central Bank ..	3 per share
				Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China ..	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d' Escompte[Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London ..	No quot.
[500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China &c.	184 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India ..	128 ex di
800,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	2,100 pr share
280,000	2,500	2 50	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ..	430 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,700	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ..	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	525 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s.	Elphinstone Land Co..	745 per share
1,080,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	165 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Prove Land Co. ..	145 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	725 per share
.....	2,000	1,360	25 p	Port Canning ..	340
[2,160,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ..	1065

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Assc. of India and China.	69 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits ..	1 Do. do ..	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents ..	2 Do. do ..	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	98½
Do.	30 days' sight ..	98½
Do.	60 Do. do ..	98
China	60 days' sight ..	210

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	6 per ce
Mercantile Bills ..	8 do
Four per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	
" " " " 1842-43	91½
" " " " 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1836-57	107½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	113½
Five and half per cent.	112½
Municipal 10 per cent. Loan	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolas	" 250
Mexican Dollars	" 227
German Crowns	" 310
Five-Franc Pieces	" 228
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 13TH MAY.

	Per Candy.
Dholleras .. } .. Old ..	.. 218 to 220
Dhowngurgur }	
Dharwar Sawginned	.. 228 to 230
Comrawuttee } .. New ..	.. 250 to 252
Akote .. }	
Broach	.. 255 to 260
Dholleras .. }	.. 255 to 260
Dhowngurgur }	
Veeravali	.. 220 to 225
Vingorla	.. 245 to 247
Dharwar Sawginned	.. 260 to 265
Ready Sales	650 Candies.
For delivery	450 "
Market dull.	

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 13.

Holdsworth, Captain, R. A., en route to join, from Kirkee.
Ker, Lieutenant Colonel, 6th Regiment N. I., from furlough in India.
Knox, Lieutenant, 32rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Sperrin, Lieutenant, 98th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 13.

Malam, Cornet, 5th Lancers, on duty, to Lucknow.
Rotton, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Meerut.

GARRISON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th May, 1868.

Any Details of the 45th Regiment attached to the Colaba Sanitarium or 32rd Foot will be held in readiness to embark for Madras on the 15th instant on board the steamer *Cashmere*. Embarkation Returns to be sent in to the Assistant Quarter Master General without delay.

At the recommendation of the Inspector General, Assistant Apothecary A. H. Mullen, General No. 106, is directed to proceed to Poona and report himself to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Service, for general duty.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—13TH MAY.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London ..	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
" Liverpool ..	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	.....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China ..	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
" Mauritius ..	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 13	Tapton (s) ..	Drewitz ..	Kutch, May 9.
	Monsey ..	..	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 13	Kangaroo (s) ..	Philips ..	Annesley Bay.
	Undaunted ..	Grierson ..	Cocanada.
	Southern Queen ..	Aitkin ..	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Alfred the Great*, May, to Havre.
Ship *Staffordshire*, Reddie, to Havre.
Barque *Northumbrian*, Pigott, to Falmouth.
Ship *Annie Fleming*, Robertson, to Madras.
Ship *Derbyshire*, Williams, to Liverpool.
Ship *Gunnie*, Kenna, to Calcutta.
Ship *Daylight*, Pearce, to London.
Ship *King of Algeria*, Curphey, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Rohilla*, to Liverpool.
Steamer *Tapton*, to Kutch.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 100 PAIRS of CASES, and 50 COMPOSING FRAMES, Second-hand, but in GOOD CONDITION. A Large Quantity of TYPE will also be for Sale in a few weeks. For further particulars address "Y.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A GENTLEMAN desires to join a respectable FAMILY or BACHELORS in the neighbourhood of the Fort. The best references will be given. Address, stating particulars, to "A. B. D.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, on board the Barque "KOHINOOR," 18 Fine Australian Horses, two pair are splendid Carriage Horses ; 7 thorough-bred KANGAROO HOUNDS ; one EMU ; and 27 TANKS, 200 gallons each.

TO Parents or Guardians wishing to send one or two little Girls to England will meet with a favourable opportunity by applying to Messrs. HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash for Captain FEY, Ship *Mary Fry*, to sail in course of a week.

Bombay, 13th May 1868.

HAIR FELT FOR COVERING BOILERS —The undersigned have for sale 1,000 Sheets of the above, measuring 32 by 20 inch, and about 1 inch in thickness. Also a small parcel of Sheathing Felt.

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1868.

Now on View.
MR. JENSEN'S FINE PORTRAIT OF
SIR ROBERT NAPIER,
Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian Expedition.

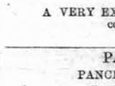
The Portrait is to be engraved.

Proofs .....Rs. 26. Prints .....Rs. 15.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 19th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "SALSETTE," (1491 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain A. PARISH, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 18th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, before 10 P.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th May 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in partnership with NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE and COMPANY as Merchants, and with ATMARAM MADHOWJEE and COMPANY as Brokers to the Firm of Messrs. ALEXANDER C. BRICE and COMPANY.

UPON hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Attorneys for the Trustees of MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE, I do order that all persons having Claims upon the said Estate do send in Statements of such Claims, in writing, with all the necessary documents, to the Trustees, at their Office, at Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on or before the 28th of May instant, after which date the Trustees will be at liberty to declare a Dividend on Claims which shall then have been admitted without regard to any Claim of which no notice shall then have been received by them.—Dated this 12th day of May 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for Trustees.

LADIES' SMELLING BOTTLES.

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Plain Corked, filled ..	1 0	1 4
Plain Stoppered, do. ..	1 4	1 8
Do. Do. in Morocco case ..	2 12	3 0

TRIPLE GILT CAPPED SALTS BOTTLES,
Elegantly cut, of various colours, Plain Caps 9 0 10 0
Richly engraved Caps .. 10 8 12 0

EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES,
Elegantly cut, in various colours,
Richly Engraved Caps .. 9 0 10 0

UNION (DOUBLE) SCENT BOTTLES,
Elegantly cut, in various colours, each complete in handsome Morocco case, Plain, Engraved, and Jewelled Caps, from 9 0 to 75 0

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT constantly on hand.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PANCREATINE.
PANCREATIC EMULSION,
PANCREATIC COCOA,
Prepared by
SAVORY & MOORE.

Fresh Overland supplies on Sale by
THE SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.
BRAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS.
Fresh Overland supplies on Sale by
THE SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Of specially selected CHINA TEAS :
HYSON. ORANGE PEKOE.
SOUCHONG SOUCHONG & HYSON.
SOUCHONG & PEKOE.
of the usual superior flavours.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND WHIPS.

MESSRS. ASHFORD AND WINDER,
Of London and Birmingham, have appointed
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, their
SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS for the
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

With reference to the above announcement, TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have the pleasure to state that an ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE of Messrs. A. W. & Co.'s manufactures is kept at EACH OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS, from which Gentlemen can select at 12 ANNAS TO THE SHILLING, NET.

A large assortment of ASHFORD'S RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 50, is kept constantly in stock.

And a consignment of SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND WHIPS, Manufactured expressly for India, is expected shortly.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS.
Preserve Ice or Iced Drinks,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,
at a low temperature for a much longer period than can be maintained by any other arrangement.
HANDSOMELY CHASED IN VARIOUS PATTERNS.

	Cash on delivery Price	Credit.
Bombay and Poona.	Rs. 35-0.	Rs. 40-0.
	TREACHER & Co., Limited.	

FOR THE NURSERY.
ROBB'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS, imported by EVERY MAIL.

	Cash on delivery Rs. 4-0	Credit. Rs. 5-0
Bombay and Poona	TREACHER & Co., Limited.	

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
(Imported direct.)

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 per thousand ..	16 0	18 0
No. 2 " " ..	14 0	16 0
No. 3 " " ..	12 8	14 0

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CHOCOLATS MENIER.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, are the
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS for these
CELEBRATED AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED CHOCOLATES, of which they receive
PERIODICAL OVERLAND SUPPLIES ; an arrangement ensuring the
FRESHNESS, DELICACY, AND EXQUISITE FLAVOUR, for which these preparations are so remarkable, and which has secured to them such
EXTENSIVE PUBLIC FAVOUR in FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

MENIER'S CHOCOLATE AND COCOA, For drinking.

MENIER'S CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS.

Alphabet.	En Batons.
Bonbon.	Grotesques.
Bonnes Aventures.	Mexicain.
Contes D'Angleterre.	Napolitain.
Croquettes Mignonnes	Petits Mains.
Couleurs.	Rouge et Noir.
De Voyage.	Sante.
Dominoes.	Vanille.
&c.	&c. &c.

INDISPENSABLE FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

OBSERVE!
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION will take place THIS DAY at 2 P.M., of about 40 Tons of SCRAP IRON, together with a quantity of condemned Miscellaneous Stores, old Book Forms, &c., now lying at the Company's Stores at Byculla. The whole to be removed at the Purchaser's expense within one month from the date of Sale.

TO BE LET, a large airy BUNGALOW, with another small one attached, with Outhouses, Cookrooms, Stables, &c., &c., and a large Compound around it, No. 6, called Belmont, situate at Bhandarwada Hill, Mazagon, suitable for two or three Families to live in, formerly in the occupation of MR. THOMAS ORMISTON, and now lying vacant. Apply to the Executors of the late RUNSORDASS CANJEE, House No. 67, Mody Khana, Fort.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne,	Qts.	at Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do.	Pts.	" 20	"
Do. Moselle	Qts.	" 42	"
Do. Brandy	"	" 41	"
Do. Sherry	"	" 25	"
Do. Claret	"	" 23	"
Ronaldson's Sherry	"	" 22	"
Port Wine of 1815	"	" 30	"
Do. 1847	"	" 24	"
W. McEwan's Beer	Qts.	" 5	"
Do. Do.	Pts.	" 3	"

REMINGTON & Co.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office, up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY the 15th instant, for the conveyance of the 3rd Dragoon Guards to England, to

13 Commissioned Officers.
3 Wives of ditto.
192 Men.
21 Women.
47 Children.

embark at Bombay and sail to Spithead, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised Articles of Agreement brought into operation last season (copy of which will be seen on application at the Office of the Agent for Transports), and that Cotton will not be permitted to be carried.

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 28th instant.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding fittings, provisions, and water, as well as the Mercantile Code of Signals.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th May 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held THIS DAY the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 13th April last were duly confirmed :

1st.—That the Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd.—That the Hon'ble Alexander Brown and H Maxwell, Esquire, be appointed Liquidators of the said Company, and that their remuneration be 2½ per cent. on the Assets collected, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to sell and make over the Buildings and Machinery belonging to the Company, and land upon which they stand, to Government, for the sum of Rupees 5,91,950.

3rd.—That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to compromise all Calls and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and Contributory or alleged Contributory or other Debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take the security for the discharge of such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts, or Liabilities.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th May 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, May the 19th, at 2 P.M. : the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
OVERLAND MAIL, ...	May 9th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	"	"	"
China Mail	May 15th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	"	"	"
Penang	"	"	"
Singapore	"	"	"
Hongkong	"	"	"
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES ..	15th.	"	"
Cape of Good Hope	"	"	"
Natal	"	"	"
Reunion	"	"	"
St. Helena	"	"	"
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	"	"	"
Bussorah	"	"	"
Bagdad	"	"	"
Malabar Coast & Calcutta ..	1st & 15th.	"	"
Kurrachee	12th hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia :—

Tuesday ..	May 19	Tuesday ..	Sept. 8
" ..	" 26	" ..	" 15
" ..	June 2	" ..	" 22
" ..	" 9	" ..	" 29
" ..	" 16	" ..	October 6
" ..	" 23	" ..	" 13
" ..	" 30	" ..	" 20
" ..	July 7	Saturday ..	" 31
" ..	" 14	" ..	Nov. 7
" ..	" 21	" ..	" 14
" ..	" 24	" ..	" 21
" ..	August 4	" ..	" 28
" ..	" 11	" ..	Dec. 5
" ..	" 18	" ..	" 12
" ..	" 25	" ..	" 19
Tuesday ..	Sept. 1	" ..	" 26

CHINA MAILS.

May ..	15	September ..	4
" ..	29	" ..	18
June ..	12	October ..	2
" ..	26	" ..	16
July ..	10	" ..	30
" ..	24	November ..	13
August ..	7	" ..	27
" ..	21	December ..	11
		" ..	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

May ..	15	October ..	2
June ..	12	" ..	30
July ..	10	November ..	27
August ..	7	December ..	25
September ..	4		

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope mails are forwarded with the Australian mails to Galle.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1868.

WE were glad to see that the opinions we have from time to time expressed against refinement in legislation have been repeated in the House of Commons by such well-informed members as Lord William Hay, Mr. Smollett, and Mr. Ayrton. Time after time we have exclaimed against the violent manner in which the Legislative Councils repeal old, simple, and well known laws, to substitute for them new and uncalled for acts, by no means easy to understand. Perhaps the real reason of this retrograde practice is that each Legislative Member wishes to make his own tenure of office memorable by something or other, and this desire obscures his intellectual vision. In addition to this many of the non-official members have but little knowledge of the wants of the Mofussil, and as they have rarely legislated before and are not profound in the existing law, there is usually an amateur character about their efforts. As Lord William Hay pointed out, this conglomeration of lawmakers has no really popular character : out of the 150 million people under our sway hardly any know what is being done. The Cotton Frauds' Act is passed for the protection of rich merchants in England ; there being no one to represent the evil effects of allowing inspectors to go about annoying the ryots by opening their cotton bales. The Bombay Minor's Act is framed so as to prevent mothers from being the guardians of their own children. The iniquities of the Bombay Survey Act and the quite unnecessary character of the Sale of Poisons Act have been brought to light in our columns on several occasions, and there is no need to do more than allude to them now. Regulations XII. and XIV. of 1827 used to contain a compendium of the Police Laws which was well understood by the Patels ; these Sections have been repealed and the Statute Book increased by two new Acts, both limiting the power of the executive. The Act prescribing the powers of directors in the old Bank of Bombay was so altered by the wiseacres then in the Council as to give, as Mr. Ayrton says, almost an unlimited power of discretion to its administrators. Was such an alteration really wanted ? or is there reason in Mr. Ayrton's statement that "it is broadly asserted by the victims of this transaction that this quasi-legislative authority, this quasi-popular authority, which has no real popularity in its character, and is only a popular institution by a mere fiction—that this body undertook to alter and did alter the constitution of the Bank, not for any public purpose, but for the sinister purposes of those connected with this institution and connected with the Legislative Council ?" Until the enquiry regarding the whole business now ordered by Sir Stafford Northcote is completed, it is impossible to give a sound opinion : we must presume that the alteration was not made from the motives imputed but from a great and egregious mistake lamentable in its consequences. Such a catastrophe ought however to be a warning against making changes in future without a clear necessity. The error in this affair has only been brought to notice because its results injured so many influential Europeans, and particularly affected Bombay, but, if like causes produce like effects, it is quite fair to infer that the Mofussil may have suffered equally from what Sir Robert Montgomery calls the "passion for change." As he was once Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub, his Minute on the subject of the defects of our rule merits all the attention of those who like to listen to facts and experience. He tells us that "the natives are bewildered with the number of departments, our constant changing, and altering and modifying of law and procedure. The mass do not understand our rapid and restless legislation nor the necessity for it. They are perplexed and suspicious of designs to subvert their customs and religion." Again, he says, "they dislike our continued interference in the every day concerns of life, especially in statistics and sanitary arrangements, entailing constant visits from overbearing and extortionate native officials." For example, an Act for taking a Census was passed, but has hitherto remained a dead-letter, as Government somehow found out that there was no real reason for taking a census and that the natives would hate the interference. The Bombay Government seem more than any to have been seized with the three manias of regulation, centralization, and legislation, which Sir R. Montgomery, as well as Viscount Cranborne, a clever man of a very different training, has condemned in the strongest terms. Nearly all the new-fangled laws have been let loose on Scinde, a non-regulation province : and an express Act was passed to bring Warangaum and Edulabad under these everlasting "Regulations." A separate Act was then necessary for such a purpose, but some time after another was passed to repeal their requirement and to enable the Governor in Council to do it by an executive order. So we force down the throats of Bheels and Wagheers, Kurubas and Halipeiks, and all the other wandering tribes of the jungle, such refinements as Moonsiffs' Courts, the costly equity of the Court of Chancery, and the hair-splitting principles of the English law of evidence. The High Court of Judicature at Bombay, unchecked by the Local Government, and having less sympathy with it than the former Court of Sudder Adawlut had, quietly alters the law of generations by a single decision, *e. g.* Sp. Ap. 299 of 1864. The Judge watches the Collector like a lynx : the Collector overhauls his Assistants' returns : the Assistants do the same for the Mamlutdars, all watching to snap up each other's mistakes. A Bheel perchance runs away with a Kunbi's cow. The latter complains, and the cow is in a week or two brought back under a warrant. The Magistrate, who has seen the case from beginning to end, has no doubt as to the identity of the beast, and therefore returns it to the owner, at the same time punishing the thief. Both of them are satisfied : they have had a fair trial of skill and they respect the justice and ability of the Magistrate. But perhaps the Section of the Penal Code is wrongly stated in the monthly Calendar, and the offence appears as a theft from a dwelling, whereas it was really from a cow-shed. The superior Court pounces upon the Magistrate at once : the case is revised : the doctrine of recent possession is applied to the evidence, and as in a somewhat similar case tried by Dodson and Fogg J. J. at Warwick Assizes in 1835, it was held (vide Archbold's Pleading and Evidence) that Snookes, defendant, could not be put on his defence for stealing some corn, because it was not found on his premises till ten days after the theft; therefore, *a fortiori* the Bheel ought not to have been asked to say how he got the cow either, because it was not discovered till the *eleventh* day. The conviction is therefore reversed, the Bheel gets back his cow, and the Magistrate gets 'a wigging for his pains, probably because he took the precaution to look at the cow with his own eyes, before writing his judgment. He resolves he will never do so again, but be more "hushiyar" next time. Perhaps, the next case is one for possession of land. Both Rowjee and Ramjee swear that each was in possession till the other kicked him out. The Magistrate soon gets hold of the facts, and draws up an order declaring one of them in possession, and lets them go. Then, to prevent a second wigging, he displays his legal learning in his written reasons. Giving one paragraph to the facts, he devotes seven or eight to discussing the views of Pothier, Von Savigny, and Nathaniel Lindley, with a choice collection of High Court cases appended in a foot-note. This takes up several hours' time ; and so (we quote Sir R. Montgomery) "the officers are chained to their Court from morning to night. They have no leisure for personal intercourse, to mix with the people, to gain their trust." Except when the superiors are cranky, or begin to imitate the weather-cocks, these evils seldom occur in non-Regulation districts. We do not mean to say that there is an advantage in having no laws at all, but that under a despotism, this is better than having too many ; especially when we have "Judge-made" law as well. The law may be plain but its interpreters may obscure it by importing irrelevant matter into their explanations. An English criterion is applied to everything, although many of the higher officials belong to the Civil Service and the Indian Army. We should have thought that they would have had a deeper sympathy with native sentiment, and too great a respect for the illustrious names and traditions of their Services, to have allowed the arrangements of Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir Thomas Munro, to have been lightly superseded. Yet the strong symmetrical fabric raised by the early heroes has been sapped by what Lord Cranborne styles "the evil of over-legislation," till all the elasticity and vigour of the patriarchal system of the Government they established, has melted away. One happy result to be expected from the late Parliamentary debates is the repeal of most of the laws which have been made in the last two or three decades. For every official is now "so worried, hampered, and fettered by eternal regulations," that it is impossible to advance unless we advance backwards, and return to the early system which was intelligible to the people as well as beneficent and prompt.

WE learn by enquiries which we made yesterday that Mr. Maxwell Melvill, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, has been chosen by the Government of Bombay to act as one of the Commissioners who are to investigate the affairs of the old Bank of Bombay.

THE *Friend of India* :—Notwithstanding the increasing heat of the weather, and the departure of the Government of India for Simla, the week cannot be said to be devoid of incidents. First of all the Calcutta public was filled with delight and surprise by the telegraphic news from Abyssinia, which announced the defeat of the Abyssinian army, the restoration of the captives, the capture of Magdala, and the death of Theodore. Since then telegrams have been published indicating the measures of Government as regards the future administration of India. As might have been expected more patronage is to be transferred from the Viceroy to the Crown. For the future two members of Council are to be appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Secretary of State ; but as these gentlemen might prove in their new positions to be powerful only for evil, larger powers over the entire Council are to be exercised by the Governor General. This last clause indicates with tolerable clearness that the new Governor General will be Sir Stafford Northcote himself ; and that Sir Stafford has already perceived from sad experience of his own Council at home, that he can probably get on better out here if the Supreme Council in India are more completely under the control of the Viceroy. The clause in the Act of Parliament, which permits of Uncovenanted Servants being promoted to appointments hitherto held by Civilians, after seven years' service, and on the ground of special qualifications, is now apparently about to be extended to Natives. This perhaps is a judicious way of disposing of the question.

AFGHANISTAN.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

17*th April*.—A body of 1,200 Kohistanee troops arrived at Cabul from Jallalabad yesterday and this day was despatched to Doh Mozung on the Ghiznee and the Cabul road by the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan to join the troops of Sirdar Mahomed Surwar Khan at Ghiznee. Since the refuge of the last named Sirdar at Ghiznee to the present time seven thousand troops have been despatched from Cabul for the succour of Surwur Khan by the Ameer Azim Khan. Great difficulty is however sustained for want of conveyances and every arrangement which relates to this part of the business is unfortunately most imperfect. The Kotwal is seizing the Hazara men from the vicinity of Cabul and despatching them to Doh Mozung as *Barqeers* or attendants on laden camels and mules. It was reported to-day at Cabul that Ameer Shere Ally Khan, who is stated to have returned from Mushed, was now to reach Kelat in a few days to join there his son Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan. Corn has become much dearer at Cabul in consequence of large exports of it for the consumption of troops ordered for the field. Before carrying on the warlike schemes Sirdar Mahomed Surwar Khan had despatched the prisoner Sirdar Wally Mahomed Khan from the garden of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, the place of his confinement at Candahar to Ghiznee. According to the Ameer's orders the prisoner Sirdar has now been called to Cabul, which he reached this day under guard of a hundred and forty sowars, and has been confined at Killah Mahmood. The Ameer also this day sent a large body

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDNUGGUR, 10TH MAY.

THE wing of the 3rd Dragoon Guards stationed here have received orders to prepare for England at once, and will leave Ahmednuggur as soon as the Transports are reported ready to receive them in Bombay, whence they will go home via the Cape. I have not heard what regiment will replace them, but probably as a temporary measure the spare barrack accommodation will be made available till after the monsoon for one of the regiments returning from Abyssinia. The permanent relief will, I am told, be the 3rd Hussars, but they could not possibly arrive in India much before the end of September. The Dragoons have been so many years with us at Ahmednuggur that it feels like parting with old friends. The officers and men have always contributed largely to the amusement of the station, and their departure will be a source of regret to many. It would be difficult to find a regiment that has behaved so well during the many years the men have been here. The wing will probably move across to Dhond and be conveyed thence by special train to Bombay and put straight on board the Transports. Meanwhile, as you may imagine, great excitement prevails, and packing up and selling is the order of the day. Horses are at a discount, there are numbers of valuable ones for sale but few purchasers on the spot.

The weather has become somewhat cooler and the clouds are beginning to work up in anticipation of an early monsoon, which the weather-wise have predicted.

The Collector and his Assistants will come in from the Districts about the end of the month.

THE ASSESSMENT OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES UNDER THE LICENSE ACT.

To E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.—Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 18th April, 1868.

SIR,—As the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce fully represented their views regarding the License Act on its initiation, it was not their intention to submit any further remarks on the remodelled bill which has recently received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, but such universal uncertainty seems to prevail as to the interpretation of the 4th section that they are compelled to request you will do them the favour of stating what is to be considered as constituting an agency or branch of a company liable to a tax of Rs. 500, within the meaning of the Act?

The Committee understand that all companies have the option of paying a composition tax of Rs. 500 on each of their Agencies, or of being assessed at the rate of one per cent. on the dividend declared during the year; accordingly it is supposed that, in the event of no dividend being paid, no tax will be levied.

So far as Indian Companies are concerned, these rules may, to a certain extent, operate satisfactorily, if their unequal incidence is disregarded; but it is difficult to comprehend how the Act proposes to deal with English Companies having a number of small Agencies scattered throughout India, and other parts of the world.

Take, for instance, the Albert Life Assurance Company, a very large institution, with its head office in London and three principal, besides about 125 minor Agencies in India. As probably by far the greater portion of this Company's earnings are derived from England and places other than India, it seems unreasonable that 1 per cent. of their declared dividend should be paid to the revenue of this empire, and if it was elected to pay Rs. 500 for each Agency, they would contribute upwards of Rs. 60,000 to the State! Such a disproportionate application of the law was, of course, never contemplated, as, with many companies, it would practically amount to a prohibition on free trade by compelling them to shut up the greater number of their branches.

Again, there are others with two or three agencies (whose shares, like those of the Company above quoted, are all held in England,) not in a sufficiently prosperous condition to pay Rs. 500 for each, as exemplified in a letter written by the local agents of an Insurance Company to the Committee, wherein they state that "the whole business at present on our books is comprised in but a few policies, as this branch was only recently opened, and Rs. 500 will actually eat up one-third of the gross premiums, not including commissions, advertising, &c." The section of the Act under notice, therefore, if the Committee interpret its reading correctly, requires modification, as it would check enterprise in a larger degree, without any corresponding advantage to the Exchequer.

It has been suggested that possibly the intention, though unexpressed, was to levy a tax of one per cent. on the proportion of the declared dividend earned in India in the case of English Companies with Indian Agencies; but the experience of the Committee, and the inquiries they have made seem to show that it would be impossible to determine this amount with any accuracy.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to multiply examples, as they fell satisfied that the cases already cited will sufficiently illustrate the expediency of having the fourth Section of the law more clearly defined, and the incidence of the tax on Companies thereby set at rest.—I have, &c.,

A. B. SHEKLETON,
Officiating Secretary.

To the Offg. Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.—Fort William, the 28th April, 1868.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th instant, on the subject of the operation of Section 22 of Act IX. of 1868, in regard to the assessment of joint-stock companies.

2. In reply I am to observe that there appears to the Governor General in Council no doubt as to the meaning of the Section 22. Every Joint Stock Company described in that section has now the option of paying Rs. 500 for each of its branches or agencies situated in British India, or of paying one per cent. on the dividend declared by the Company during the year ending the 31st March 1868. It does not matter whether the dividend was declared in England or India, or elsewhere, the one per cent. will be charged on the entire dividend of the Company.

3. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are right in supposing that, in the event of no dividend having been declared, the Company could claim exemption from the tax.

4. With regard to the case put of the Albert Life Assurance Company, it may be true that an assessment of Rs. 500 per agency on each of 125 agencies would be a heavy tax, but it is not shown that one per cent. on the dividend of the Company would be an inequitable assessment. The exact position of this Company is not of course known to the Government of India, but assuming that it is correctly described in the Investor's Manual of the *Economist* of January 25th, 1868, the capital of this Company is £500,000 of which only £75,000 is paid up. The latest dividends appear to have been at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, amounting therefore to £3,750. The tax at one per cent. on this amount would be Rs. 375. The Governor General in Council is not prepared to admit *prima facie* that this is a very heavy tax for a Company which has three large branches at the Presidency towns (as evinced by the number and importance of their boards of management at those towns) and upwards of one hundred branches in other parts of India.

5. In conclusion I am to state that the Governor General in Council is not prepared to propose any alteration in the law, until it be better shown that its operation will involve real hardship.—I have, &c.,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.—Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 30th April, 1868.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2568, dated the 28th instant, replying to the request preferred by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for information regarding the assessment of Joint Stock Companies under the 22nd Section of Act IX. of 1868.

2. It is duly noted from para. 2 of your communication that every Joint Stock Company described in Section 22 has the option of paying Rs. 500 for each of its branches or Agencies, or one per cent. on the dividend declared by the Company during the year ending 31st March 1868 whether the dividend is declared in England, in India, or elsewhere. The Committee of the Chamber concur in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor General in Council that no doubt could exist as to the meaning of the Section referred to in the case of *solely* Indian Companies; but they confess they did not see in the wording of the clause such a clear interpretation in respect of Companies declaring dividends in other countries as was apparent to His Excellency, and they are, therefore, pleased to have the question so decidedly set at rest.

3. The exact position of the Albert Life Assurance Company is as much unknown to the Committee of the Chamber as to the Government of India, and it was only selected for mention to illustrate more clearly the points on which information was desired; had the views of Government, regarding the working of the law in such cases, been understood, as they now are, any reference on the subject would have been unnecessary; and the Committee need hardly point out that it was because a general doubt seemed to exist as to the position of Companies under the Act situated like the "Albert," that allusion was made to that institution.

4. While agreeing with His Excellency that, under the reading of the law as set forth in your letter in course of acknowledgment, the tax payable by the "Albert" is not excessive, the Committee do not alter their opinion that the principle which makes a Company pay one per cent on a dividend earned in other countries, and on which taxes may have been elsewhere levied is peculiar, and it was this which the Committee wished to draw attention to as "unreasonable" and not the "hardship" in any particular instance, neither can they see anything in their letter of the 18th instant to lead the Governor General in Council to think they consider Rs. 375 "a very heavy tax" for a large and flourishing Company to pay.

Tendering you the Committee's thanks for your explanation,—I have, &c.,

A. B. SHEKLETON,
Officiating Secretary.

ALEXANDRIA.

(London Scotsman.)

AT the festival of the Highland Society, recently the Marquis of Westmeath, as the last survivor of the glorious action whose name is at the head of this article, gave a brief and necessarily cursory account of it. His reminiscences were very interesting, and were just sufficiently full to stimulate curiosity without gratifying it. There is a great deal of truth in what the *Quarterly*, the other day, said as regards the measure of oblivion in details into which Sir Walter Scott has fallen; and the remark holds true respecting events as well as men, the name of whom is a household word, while the diffusion of intimate knowledge regarding them is surprisingly small. There is no Scot, we hope, who has not heard of Alexandria, and that his countrymen fought and bled there; but there are many to whom a detailed account of the action will be both new and interesting.

The British fleet anchored in the Bay of Aboukir on the evening of March 1st, 1801, but it was not until the 8th of the same month that the landing was commenced. On that eventful morning a rocket gave the signal for one hundred and fifty boats, laden with five thousand men, to approach the shore, and the next instant the plashing murmur of a thousand oars rose into the air. As they approached the beach, the French, who had been, from the top of the sandhills, gazing down on the attempt with wonder, not unmixed with contempt, opened their fire upon them. The shot and shell, and, as they came nearer, the grape and musketry, so ploughed into furrows the surface of the water that it seemed nothing could live upon it; but pressing through the pitiless storm, the rowers forced onward to the beach. The reserve leaped out of the boats and formed on the advance; the 23rd and 40th, disdaining to fire, tore up the heights, and at the bayonet point carried the batteries which crowned them. The 42nd Highlanders landed and formed up as if on a parade ground at home, and then in serried files carried the position in front of them in the teeth of a hail-storm of artillery and musketry. They had barely caught their wind when swoop down upon them came a squadron of French cavalry; but the horsemen went back the way they came, leaving their commander dead under the bayonets of the Highlanders. The 92nd landed in the course of the action, and mounted the heights with gallant promptitude. The landing having been made good, the British army, on the 13th, marched forward to attack the French, who were posted on very strong heights opposite the British position at Mandora Tower. The 90th, or Perthshire regiment, formed the advance of the first column; the 92nd, that of the second. While the columns were deploying into line, to escape the artillery fire, which was enfilading, the enemy fell upon the 90th and 92nd. But these two advanced regiments gave them a warm reception; the 92nd, on the left front, opposed to a tremendous fire from the French line and to the brunt of an infantry attack, never receded a foot, but maintained single handed the position against heavy odds, till the marines and the rest of the line came up to their support. As for the right advance, the 90th, a regiment of French cavalry charged down upon it with fierce impetuosity. The gallant Perthshire men quietly waited till the horsemen came almost up to the muzzles of their fire-locks, and then gave them a single volley in the teeth, which proved amply sufficient to send them back the road they had come. Both these regiments bear "Mandora" on their colours; the 42nd was not engaged. The 92nd lost its colonel, the gallant Erskine, two captains and several other officers. It may be noticed that it formed General Abercrombie's bodyguard from the day of landing till the day he fell. This position having been won, the army settled itself about four miles from Alexandria, having the sea to the right and the lake of Aboukir on the left. The reserve, in which were the 42nd Highlanders, were posted in and around a large ruin on the right front, supposed to have been the palace of the Ptolemies. On the left, a little behind this post, lay the Guards; beyond them, in echelon, the Royals and the Gordon Highlanders; while facing the lake, at right angles to the left bank, lay the 90th, the Enniskillens, the 79th, or Cameron Highlanders, and other regiments. The enemy occupied a parallel position on the opposite heights, and there lay the two armies from day to day grimly confronting one another.

Every morning at three o'clock the British army was wont to get under arms. For seven days it had done so, and nothing had come of it; but on the morning of the eight day, the memorable 21st of March 1801, about half-past three in the morning the sharp rattle of musketry and the boom of artillery disturbed the stillness of the night, and lit up the darkness with murky flashes. Every eye was strained to pierce the gloomy atmosphere which concealed the fancied approach of an enemy upon the left. Suddenly, away on the extreme right in front of the reserve, rose a wild huzza, followed by a roar of musketry and the sound of a trampling multitude rushing to battle. Here was the real attack; the attack on the left had been a feint. Back went the pickets, driven in before an overwhelming force. Time was precious. The 28th rushed into the redoubt on the right, which was the key to the position. Up came Major Stirling at the double, with the left wing of the 42nd, to occupy the ground vacated by the 28th, when, with a yell, the enemy burst simultaneously on the redoubt, the ruin, and the Highlanders. Manfully did they meet the foe, and repulsed him from the point; but by a fierce rush he broke into the redoubt, and at one time the 28th, the regiment occupying it, presented the extraordinary example of troops "fighting at the same time to the front, flanks, and rear."

While the Black Watch was thus engaged in front, a column of Buonaparte's "Invincible Legion" advanced, preceded by a six pounder gun, silently and stealthily down the hollow between the Highlanders' left and their neighbours, the Guards. Wheeling at a guess and correctly, although in the dark, the column hit the interval between the two lines of the 42nd, drawn up as they were parallel to each other. The moment it was discovered, the second line of the 42nd fell upon its front like a thunderbolt and captured the gun, while the rear rank of the first line faced about and took the Frenchmen in the rear. Completely doubled up and chased by the Highlanders at the bayonet point, the Legion made for the ruins of the ancient palace. There till 650 of their number lay dead among the ruins, did the Invincibles fiercely refuse to yield; but utter annihilation being the alternative, the survivors, numbering about 250, threw down their arms and gave up their colours to Major Stirling, of the 42nd.

Undeterred by the fate of the "Invincibles," the French troops once more rushed to the attack on the left of the redoubt. The moment was a critical one, for the line was broken if they succeeded in penetrating at this spot. At sight of the emergency, General Moore ordered the 42nd out of the ruin, and, that the larger front might be shown to the enemy, directed them to form line simply in battalion, with their right leaning on the redoubt. So rapidly did the enemy press forward that the word "Advance and charge" was given before the formation was complete. The brave Abercrombie was here in person. They needed not the spur, but still his words—"My brave Highlanders, remember your country, remember your forefathers," must have gone straight to the hearts of the Celtic warriors, as they rushed forward with the "slogan," drove the French vehemently back, and pursued them along the plain.

It was just at this moment that Sir Ralph Abercrombie received his mortal wound. He was alone, and out to the front, cheering on the Highlanders. Suddenly two French troopers dashed at him, and attempted to make him prisoner. With that vigour and strength of arm for which he was remarkable, he wrenched the sabre from the grasp of one of his assailants, and a Corporal of the 42nd shot or bayonetted the other. Soon after he attempted to dismount, and was assisted by a Highlander, who saw that he had some difficulty. Still he uttered no complaint. He presented the sword he had just achieved to Sir Sydney Smith, seeing that his was broken; walked along the line of the cavalry and Stuart's brigade to the position of the Guards and here he remained, regardless of his wound, directing the battle till the victory was won. As soonas the impulse ceased in the assurance of victory, he yielded to exhausted nature, and sank down upon a sand hill. He was carried on board Foudroyant, and there died on the 28th of March. "As his life was honourable, so his death was glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country; will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the memory of a grateful posterity." So wrote the gazetteer, and even a more splendid tribute was paid to his memory by the then Commander-in-chief, the Duke of York, uncle of that Commander in-chief who, this night week, presided over the commemoration day of that victory of which his life was the price.

We left the 42nd in pursuit of the flying French infantry. General Moore noticed cavalry preparing to charge, and he recalled the Highlanders, and having reformed, ordered them to fall back still further. The order was but partially heard and partially carried out; some companies retired while others stood fast, and the line became thus in a measure disorganized. Snatching the fancied opportunity, down came the French cavalry like a whirlwind. "Ill-calculated as was this line of the Highlanders to resist a charge of cavalry, made with the impetuosity of a torrent, every man stood firm. Many of the enemy were killed in the advance. All who directed their charge on the companies which stood in compact bodies were driven back with great loss." Astonished and confounded at the resistance from the seemingly disorganized mass, the Frenchmen penetrated through the intervals between the companies, only to be annihilated by the fire of the 28th. The French general, wild with fury, ordered up infantry and more cavalry. Back went the infantry at all points off the bayonet of the Scotsmen, and down upon the *males* burst the cavalry, riding through the disordered ranks, and seemingly overwhelming bodily the 42nd. But not a man of them gave ground. It was, indeed, now a contest of personal firmness and individual valour; every man was fighting for his own hand and on his ground, heedless of support, caring for nothing but to face a foe wherever he showed himself, and maintaining his post while life and strength was in him.

But this could not last; annihilation must have been the speedy issue of such a combat. But Stuart's Brigade came to the rescue, and the enemy were driven back with much precipitation. And now it was found that the hot fight had exhausted the British ammunition. Accordingly they had to stand confronting the enemy while the canon-shot moved them down in files, till a fresh supply was brought up from the ordnance stores. No trial of the character of a soldiery is more crucial than to stand and be shot at without the force of excitement, without the opportunity of resistance. But the army went through it right gallantly, the Highlanders and Stuart's Brigade suffering most severely, being entirely without cover, and the French made capital practice. At length the fresh ammunition came up, and at the first shot fired from the 24-pounder on the redoubt, the French began to retreat. Ere the fourth was discharged they had fled beyond reach and were covered by the sand-hills. The battle was won, and the gory field was in possession of the British conquerors.

In order not to mar the thread of the narrative, no allusion has been made to the other Highland regiments engaged; nor are details on this subject so much called for, seeing that the brunt of the battle was borne by the regiments of the reserve on the right, inclusive of the Black Watch. The 92nd had been so much reduced by sickness and the action of the 13th, that it had been ordered to relieve a battalion of marines in garrisoning Aboukir, and had actually commenced its march on the morning of the 21st, when the sound of the firing broke in upon it. Determined not to be out of the run, its major, Napier (when was a Napier ever other than eager for the fray?) countermarched the regiment into its former station in the line, and took part in the share of the action which extended leftward.

In the battle of Alexandria, the 42nd had killed Major Brissett, Lieutenants Colin Campbell, Robert Anderson, Alexander Stewart, Alexander Donaldson, and Archibald M'Nicol, and forty-eight rank and file; wounded, Major James Stirling, Captain David Stewart, Lieutenants Hamilton Rose, J. M. Sutherland, A. M. Cunningham, Frederick Campbell, Maxwell Grant, Ensign William Mackenzie, six sergeants, and 247 rank and file. The 92nd had Captain Cameron and Lieutenant J. Stewart Matheson wounded, three rank and file killed, and forty-four wounded. Of the losses of the 90th and 97th Regiments, we have been unable to obtain any record. But General Stewart writes of a Lieutenant Ross, of the latter, who lost his arm close to the shoulder. In less than five weeks from the amputation he was back with his regiment, and although the skin had not closed over the stump, he was mounting piquets and doing all his duty, which he continued to do without intermission during the whole of this campaign. This is the stuff out of which Scottish soldiers are made, and, till the breed dies out, Britain will never want warriors.

THE TRANSIT OF POWER.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

IT is just twenty years since the memorable 10th of April, 1848, when many thousands of us, then twenty years younger than we are, descended into the streets of London armed with bludgeons not without a sort of feeling that it might be a pleasant experience to have to lay them about the heads of any physical force revolutionists who might give us a plausible excuse for so doing. A good many things have changed since then, and amongst others we have accepted for better and worse as a part of the Constitution a measure not differing very materially from the universal suffrage which it was the great object of the Chartists to obtain. It appears not unnatural to say that what in 1848 was heresy, has in 1868 passed into law; that the lapse of two-thirds of a generation has produced a vast change in the whole state of the country and in the feelings of its population; and that those who have passed through the period in question have, as the French say, assisted at what Mr. Frederic Harrison in a remarkable paper in the "Fortnightly Review" has called "the Transit of Power." No one of course can dispute the fact that a change has occurred, and one of great importance; and there can hardly be a more natural subject for reflection in the Easter holidays than the question. What is its true nature and extent? Mr. Harrison's article affords an excellent opportunity for making one or two remarks upon the subject.

The following is in a compressed form the substance of his article. First he considers the theory that things are not much changed by the bill of last session. In favour of it there is, he says, the fact that members hardly ever represent the average mind of those who elect them. All sorts of influences, of which the direct and indirect influences of wealth are the most constant, decide the question who is to sit in Parliament. As it has been so it will be, and "the bulk of the men who sit in St. Stephen's will be the same hearty and sensible gentlemen who now give the tone to that distinguished club." Something too is to be credited to this view of the case on account of the corruptibility and natural sympathy with Toryism of that part of the electors who are "much below the intelligence of the average town workmen." So much in favour of a general "as you were" as the result of the Reform Bill. Per contra there is the working man who has now got the franchise. Mr. Harrison is probably the most distinguished living English exponent of what may broadly be called the romantic theory about this class of the community. He draws an elaborate contrast between the workmen and the shopkeepers, the keynote of which is struck in these words:—"What a spectacle of mean stupidity is the typical "cheese-monger crowing on his own vestry. The workman, whatever his rank in his own order, is just the reverse—imprudent, generous, social, and imaginative. The only occupation for his brain is the study of public questions; his only strength is in combination; his ignorance of all the instincts and habits of business makes him prone to visions, utopias, doctrines; whilst his moral nature having no true opening except in domestic and social feeling, his whole strength is given to unreflective and unsystematized ideas." Englishmen, all except the classes "which have been saturated with Constitutionalism and Protestantism," are specially fond of ideas. "The capacity for political ideas is not French, it is only democratic." In short, "the upper orders of the workmen possess higher and stronger social capabilities than any other class. This is not identical with political wisdom, but it is identical with political force." Mr. Harrison then proceeds to argue at length that the difference made by the Reform Bill is one which will not be much felt in quiet times, but which may be felt with startling and unexpected vehemence in times of excitement. If questions should arise which would excite the feelings of the new electors they would be capable of exploding with volcanic energy, and producing all manner of startling results. "In a word, it is a moral change: a new power, a new tone, new possibilities exist."

Passing from the new to the old, Mr. Harrison proceeds to estimate the change which has come over the different institutions of Government. Everywhere he finds weakness and decay. "It is impossible to get over the impression that the Great Surrender of last year has in it the character of panic." All forms of authority in this country are growing feeble. The Executive dare not rely upon the troops. "A few redcoats may be called on to suppress a vulgar riot, but the first blood of the people shed by troops in a really popular cause would, as we all know, make the Briton boil in a very ugly manner." The feebleness of ideas is even greater than the feebleness in material strength of the governing classes. "The men of brains" are heartily weary and ashamed of our whole existing system. "They despise the whole apparatus, they dislike it intensely, and they resent its thrall. The constitutional Protestant, mercantile imposture they can in their hearts endure no more. The religion of Parliament, Bible, and free trade has degenerated into a self-seeking cant. They feel in how many things this system falls short of much that is seen in every Continental system, how much more it falls short of any decent ideal." In particular they must feel that direct parliamentary government is good only for destructive purposes. An assembly of 658 persons may abolish bad laws, but it cannot invent, elaborate, and establish great institutions. Detailed legislation ought to be put in other hands, and a popular assembly has neither time nor power to make great schemes on great subjects. Here there appears to us to be some degree of inconsistency in Mr. Harrison's views. His proposal, he says, is "that Parliament should constitute itself an ultimate appeal and control in legislation, and withdraw from the direct assumption of ministerial duties." Yet much of this language implies that Parliament is unable to deal in a satisfactory way with great problems. A great minister, trusted by and, so to speak, "en rapport" with the people at large, and yet responsible to Parliament in the last resort, though free from "ignorant interference," is Mr. Harrison's vision. He thinks it would be more easily realized with our present than with our late franchise. It will be reduced to practice by the help of "a philosophical class who have "silently worked out a root and branch reconstruction of society, and alongside of it a sense in the masses of unendurable material pressure." This "thinking class" is animated by a social motive. "It has steadily reduced to a system the results which it desires to accomplish in this country." It will seek to "supersede rather than to force this entirely antiquated machine," Parliament, and using as a lever "the accession of the people to power" will ——. Here the article abruptly ends, with these words, "The intellectual element of organic change is ready. It knows perfectly at what it is aiming, and that end it is perfectly resolved to attain." It is rather tantalizing not to be told what that end is.

In our wish to do justice to a distinguished prophet we have left ourselves little room for criticism. Indeed, less than usual is necessary as we have much more agreement with Mr. Harrison on the present occasion than on some others. His estimate of the nature of the change produced by the extension of the suffrage seems to us a plausible guess on a subject on which it is impossible to get beyond guessing, though we are inclined to think that he falls into the natural error of attributing too much representative importance to the particular section of workman amongst whom his experience principally lies. It is easy to make general propositions about the character of a class counted by millions and comprehending a vast number of varieties, but it is another thing to be accurate or instructive on such a subject. Our own conjecture is that there will be party divisions in the new as well as in the old constituencies, and that the chance of the arising of some great popular cause which will produce a revolutionary explosion is not great. How few causes in the past history of the country have been vehemently taken up by the bulk of the people, as the cause of the Revolution was taken up by the bulk of the French! If there were such causes in the present day one would expect at least to have heard of them. To suppose that their advent depends upon the extension of the suffrage is merely to attribute exaggerated importance to the "antiquated machine" and its working rulers.

With respect to the decay of power, we think that Mr. Harrison's remarks have a considerable degree of truth in them. We have often lamented in the *Pall Mall Gazette* the prevalence of low notions of the force of law, and in particular of the habit which is so common in these days of acting on the assumption that it is better that the most important things should go undone than that any body should be compelled to do anything which he dislikes; but when Mr. Harrison says that the Government retains no power to coerce in any case in which any large body of the people are opposed to them, and when he appeals to the Hyde Park riots as a proof of his position, we disagree with him. The power to coerce depends mainly upon the nature of the matter to which coercion is to be applied. If the mob in Hyde Park had been attacked by the troops merely for what they did there, the public would no doubt have been intensely shocked; but if they had proceeded to put themselves substantially in the wrong by such acts as were done in 1780, or at Bristol in 1831, we do not believe that there would have been much hesitation or much difficulty in effectually coercing them.

As to the unfitness of Parliament for executive detail, and as to the importance of delegating to permanent officers a very great part of the work which Parliament at present mumbles without despatching it, we entirely agree with Mr. Harrison. He cannot attach more importance to such an object than we do; but we do not clearly understand how this is to be brought about by the change of last year, nor does Mr. Harrison explain the relation between the two things. He appears to think, as far as we understand him, that the mysterious "thinking class," to which the last paragraph of his article refers, will enlighten and rule the workmen upon this and other subjects, and so find in the new constituencies the lever which they require to set our world in motion upon its true course. Here we part company entirely. If by the "thinking class" Mr. Harrison means the half-dozen Positivists of whom he is certainly the most reasonable and vigorous, with all respect for them, we cannot regard them as fit to become the moral and intellectual rulers of the nation; nor do we in the least degree believe that they will be able to "wield at will that fierce democracy" from which they expect so much. If the mysterious body in question is not the small sect of Positivists, what is it? What are its doctrines? of whom does it consist? Surely the thinking class, taken in any wide acceptation of the term is composed of more discordant elements than any other class whatever. The humble vertebrate animals who write in the various newspapers, reviews, and magazines of the day may be regarded at all events as hangers-on to the thinking class, but they differ considerably. Have Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Mill, Mr. Lowe, Lord Cranborne, and Mr. Charles Buxton, who knows all the ideas of the day (to name a very few persons who perhaps think a little, "reduced to a system the results which they desire to accomplish?" Do they "know precisely at what they are aiming?" If so, what is their object? It is, we believe, that good old cause which is advocated with unflinching perseverance by the "Quarterly," the "Edinburgh," and the "Westminster Review," by "Blackwood," by "Fraser," by the "Fortnightly," by the "Saturday Review," and the "Spectator;" by the "Times" and the "Telegraph," by the "Star" and the "Standard." To discover it you must go straight down the crooked lane, and right round the square. Seriously speaking, when we see half a dozen more or less clever men regarding their peculiar crotchets as the rudder by which they are to steer our ships into port when all the elements are let loose, we can only express our earnest hopes that they may never be set to try their skill. There are historical precedents as to the result of such hopes which would make us tremble indeed, if we thought them serious.

MR. FREDERICK HARRISON'S SCHOOL OF RADICULISM.

(Standard.)

AMONG the many kinds of revolutionists bred out of the ferment of cultured minds in this land of free opinion, Mr. Frederick Harrison holds a place which is singular and distinct. A Radical among Radicals, he differs materially from the herd of sophisters and fanatics. He is not for disestablishing everything that is established, like Mr. Roebuck; or for confiscating everything that is inherited, like Mr. Mill; for turning everybody into a unit of arithmetic, like Mr. Hare; for getting rid of all our national possessions, like Mr. Congreve; for obliterating everything and beginning afresh, like Mr. Goldwin Smith. Mr. Harrison, though rough in speech, is an anarchist of a milder mood. He is with the Radicals, though not of them. He has little sympathy with the superfine *doctrinaires*, and has even wielded his cudgel lustily against the men of *Geist*. He has his own theories and his own principles. Though he would destroy our institutions quite as readily as any of the others he has a ruin to propose which is different from all other forms of death, and which is brought forward in so *naive* and hearty a spirit as really to deserve our serious consideration.

The monthly periodical which goes by the name of the "Fortnightly Review" is the chosen medium of Mr. Harrison's very spirited propositions. In the last number of this paradoxical publication there is an essay, full of original and picturesque ideal, from which it is impossible that the judicious reader should fail to profit. Disposing, with a few vigorous strokes, of all those —from the old prophet of Chelsea to the "Swan of Culture"—who have uttered any contrary views on the subject of the Reform Act, Mr. Harrison offers to rid his mind of "the cant of journalism and Parliament about representation and party," and to give us the true meaning of what that great measure has effected. By way of striking the note of his discourse and proving his superiority over all the other public guides, Mr. Harrison begins by bearing testimony to the folly and injustice of those who have abused that "true hearted and cultivated gentleman," Mr. Beales, and whom, it is declared (with rare candour), that "the people of this country have never had a more honourable, a more gentle, and a more educated leader." Thus, preparing us to receive our new guide, Mr. Harrison launches at once into a "calm consideration" of the "actual political situation." Calmness apart, the actual political situation is forcibly described, and may be succinctly stated. The result of the Reform Act is, that we are on the eve of a "transit of power." The whole fabric of government in England is doomed to subversion. The power has passed from the wages-giving to the wages-receiving class; and in so passing has carried us into "a new moral and social atmosphere." The rule of this country will have "shortly to be carried on under very altered circumstances." Yet let us not be driven into any "paroxysms of alarm." Let us not accuse Mr. Harrison himself of "incendiary designs." He expressly clears himself from any share in the creation of this state of things. His language is not, we are assured, the "language of demagoguism, but of criticism." It is true that Mr. Harrison remains perfectly collected in the presence of the coming convulsion, that he even appears to relish the idea of the universal dissolution; but what should we not expect from a gentleman who admires the moderation and chivalry of Beales? It is fortunate for us that we have two such guides in the change which is to come—a Beales to direct and a Harrison to explain, the course of revolution. It is not that there is any immediate danger. "It is not that a great revolution has been effected, but that great possibilities of revolution have. Until the fountains of the great deep are opened all will remain very much as before."

Here is some comfort at least. By way of breaking our minds gradually to the inevitable doom, Mr. Harrison draws aside the curtain from the future and gives us a glimpse of the "great deep." It is an opening really not into Gehenna, but into Elysium, or at least into some middle state which perhaps we may call Purgatory. We may be consoled by the assurance that it is really into "an ampler other—a diviner air"—into which we are transported. "In stepping from the wages-giving to the wages-receiving class, we have passed into a new moral and social atmosphere." Considerable stress is laid by our guide upon the extremely moral character of the change; and, indeed, of the morality few can read Mr. Harrison and be doubtful. By way of reconciling us to our destiny, he assures us that we are in so decayed a condition that "the disease will yield to nothing but force, and a resolute use of the knife." Should we be visited with any unpleasant reminiscences of similar language from other calm reformers in other days, let us be assurred that the knife will be used quite delicately, and in the most skilful hands. The wages receiving class, in the opinion of Mr. Harrison, is not only the most capable to hold political power, but the only capable of all classes. It is the class, above all others, which is dominated by pure intelligence—which is unselfish and liberal in its sympathies. Of its susceptibility to great ideas is there not a pleasing evidence in the fact proudly quoted by Mr. Harrison in this essay, that certain colliers have named a portion of their pit by the name of "Mill End," in compliment to the member for Westminster. After this, if any one should doubt the intelligence and the liberality of the working classes, let him consider, says Mr. Harrison, the action of the trade unions. Here, indeed, who is so blind as not to perceive that capacity for force and skill in the use of the knife—qualities so urgently needed for our national regeneration? Where should we look for "moral and social capabilities" if not in the men of Sheffield and of Manchester? Hear Mr. Harrison, no incendiary or damagogue, but only a critic:—"They are accustomed to act in masses, and to act with concentration. They trust their leaders blindly and obstinately, and thrust their whole collective power into their hands. They are jealous of opposition when they have made up their minds, and warmly impatient of private obstructiveness. Look at them," cries our guide, in rapture, "in the action of their unions. Whether you like it or not, you must admit that they have struck out a way of combining vigorous co-operation with practical efficiency."

Let us be consoled, therefore; this is the force which is to save us. Contemplating the vigorous Broadhead we may learn the true ideal of our future master. Let us do justice to the candour and open-heartedness of this last our political reformers. Mr. Harrison, moderate and cautious, does not say that trade unionism is "the highest political virtue." He merely offers it to us as the only substitute for that "constitutional pedantry and rhetorical ambition" which we know as parliamentary government. It is not democracy, but it is "force" towards which are tending, which force is to be our salvation. All the conditions of the situation point, we are told, to the principle of trade unions as our sheet-anchor and only hope of political safety. "Slowly or swiftly, smoothly or roughly, we are tending towards a state with powerful chiefs, disciplined supporters, and real legislation."

It is difficult to know whether Mr. Harrison speaks as prophet or as leader; whether he is simply predicting an event to come, or justifying it, and helping in its accomplishment. Like all his order, he has a sublime scorn for "unscrupulous newspaper criticism," and will not condescend to say wherein his argument differs from a plan for "revolutionary violence or democratic Imperialism." To ordinary minds no explanation is necessary. The revolution contemplated is to be brought about in the easiest manner possible, and we are led to believe, with very little need of the "use of the knife." Parliament is so clearly unfit to legislate for this great country that it will probably see the necessity of resigning its functions at once into the hands of that only capable class, the trade unionists. Should that immoral and effete institution offer any obstacle to the change Mr Harrison does not see any reason "why the people should not force Parliament to recognise the ascendancy of a capable ruler (*i. e.*, of a Beales or a Potter) to give him its hearty co-operation and support, and without surrendering for an instant its right to displace him upon manifest failure, or its own absolute control over the national purse, to watch advise, stimulate, and support him, without harassing him with ignorant interference."

Nothing could be simpler. We must perceive how unreasonable it is to accuse Mr. Harrison of violent or incendiary designs. It may be complained, indeed, by unscrupulous cheese-mongers and canting journalists—by those who deny Mr. Beales's claim to be a moderate, gentle, and capable leader—that this is very like a design to substitute free government for a democratic absolutism; but to all these sciolists and immoral persons Mr. Harrison's reply is, that the working class are "fired by ideas to a degree that no other class in the community are"—that they have none of that "strong impenetrability" which educated men and cheese-mongers have—that they know precisely at what they are aiming, and possess that "material leverage' which is so necessary to success. Mr. Harrison is quite serious, even when he proposes to us Mr. Beales as our model "capable leader." We question whether Danton or Robespierre had a clear notion of "material leverage." We almost tremble at the nearness of our doom. "The intellectual element of organic change is ready. It knows precisely at what it is aiming, and that end it is perfectly resolved to achieve." That which is to be shall be, and this is the parable taken up by Mr. Harrison in the "Transit of Power."

Of this school of Radicalism we ought not then in future to profess any ignorance. Its nature and its aims have been revealed to us with a singular candour, and we doubt not with full authority. All government in England is to be a trade union. Parliament is to be put down, or permitted to deliberate only at the pleasure of the "capable ruler." Capable ruler is to undertake the root-and-branch reconstruction of society. The time and the man have come to Mr. Harrison also. A despotism with trade unions for its base, and Beales for its apex; such is the latest ideal of a true Government for England.

STATE OF THE POORER CLASSES IN EDINBURGH.

(Standard.)

THE old classical story of the tyrant who bound the living to the dead seems to find illustration in the condition of some of our modern cities. The stranger entering Edinburgh by one of its more agreeable approaches is struck with the beauty of the site, the magnificence of the surrounding scenery, the imposing appearance of the buildings, and the commanding style of the various public edifices. The New Town of Edinburgh is remarkable for its spacious streets and handsome squares, and for the general air of opulence and good taste by which it is characterised; but linked with all these tokens of healthful and vigorous life is a mass of corruption and mortality which may find fitting parallel in the poisonous corpse by which the Royal torturer destroyed his victims. If the New Town wins us with its splendour, the Old Town repels us with its squalor, its vice, and its misery. From Princes-street to the Grass-market it is not far; yet it is sufficient to transfer the observer from the bright foreground of civilisation to those dark outskirts which seem to lie on the very frontiers of barbarism. The Athens of the North may be compared to a medal having on one side the emblazonment of victory, and on the other the insignia of death. Nor is Edinburgh the only city thus possessed of a dual existence. Similar features of contrast exist elsewhere, not perhaps in the same striking degree, but still with a tendency to increase and develop themselves, so as to create a feeling of anxiety and perplexity among those who can appreciate the danger. It is because Edinburgh stands not alone in this respect that we are disposed to pay the greater attention to its social phenomena. The misery and destitution of the metropolis of Scotland have risen to such an extent, that the facts have been made the subject of an extraordinary and searching investigation. Remedies are now proposed which may possibly be found of value for the relief of other communities; and it is quite likely that in studying the elements of this Scottish problem we may learn the better how to understand what is going on in London and elsewhere.

Dr. Chalmers, Professor Alison, Dr. Guthrie, Dr. George Bell, and other eminent names, are associated with past discussions on the question now before us. Still, all the learning and piety of Edinburgh have marvellously failed to protect that city from becoming the locality of as foul a plague-spot as can be found in any part of the kingdom. Now and then the matter has been talked about, and a sense of shame and apprehension have been expressed. But

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.

(Daily Telegraph.)

JAMES THOMAS, Earl of Cardigan—a man who at different periods, filled a large space in the public eye—has just passed away, in the seventy-first year of his age. The best rider of his day he owed his death to a turbulent horse. Two children, playing by the roadside, saw him fall backwards from off his rearing steed; but, full of courage to the last, he rose, and, aided by a labourer, walked more than half a mile. Lifted into a passing carriage, he dropped and never spoke more. Unquestionably, the painful circumstances attending his death must mitigate the severity of any estimate which may be formed of his striking and tempestuous career. Born in 1797, he selected the army as a profession at the somewhat advanced age of twenty-seven and purchased a cornetcy in the 8th Hussars, in 1824. But, if he was late in making a choice, position, wealth, and perhaps good fortune enabled him to retrieve lost time. In two years after he had obtained his first commission he became a captain; four years later he purchased his majority, and in the same year he obtained the rank lieutenant-colonel without purchase. A similarly rapid advance is rare in time of peace. Lord Brudenell, however, was rich, and it is one of the merits of the purchase system that it permits a wealthy man, not only to make the best of opportunities, but to create them. Handsome in person, a splendid horseman, eager to distinguish himself, Lord Brudenell would probably have become a first-rate cavalry leader had he not possessed a painful defect—a temper which he had not been trained to control, and a manner harsh and overbearing. No sooner had fortune presented him with the command of a regiment—a position conferring immense power for good and evil—than his imperious nature broke out. He quarrelled with Major Wathen upon a point of regimental etiquette; a court-martial followed; Lord Brudenell was censured and placed on half pay. An officer who could command less interest would have remained on half pay, probably to the end of his days; but Lord Brudenell enjoyed the advantage of being heir to a peerage; and in less than two years after his disgrace he found means to get himself replaced on full pay, and restored to the command of a regiment, the 11th Hussars, then in India. Thither he proceeded in 1832, and apparently the common impression of his character had preceded him; for the officers of the 11th were prejudiced against their commander, and the foundation was laid for those quarrels which broke out so violently when the regiment returned home. Perhaps, as his friends said at the time, he was as much sinned against as sinning; and undoubtedly the officers did adopt unfair methods of creating a feeling against him; but we must presume that his comrades were not wholly in the wrong and that the defect which had cost him his full rank in 1830 was in great part the cause of his subsequent troubles.

When he had brought the regiment home, he suddenly became the most notorious and "best abused" man in the United Kingdom. The whole country rang with his name and his doings. Within two years he had insulted one captain, by reprimanding him for the grave delinquency of introducing Rhine wine in a "black bottle" at a grand mess banquet; he had provoked another into a breach of discipline, which ended in the expulsion of the injured man from the service; he had fought a duel with a third, and had been tried for felony by his Peers; and, fresh from this ordeal so little did he care for public opinion he had flogged a man at Hunslow Barracks after parade on a Sunday afternoon? The best that could be said of him was that he erred through excess of zeal; the worst that he yielded to the promptings of an arrogant and despotic temper. At this remote period we can look back with calmness upon the scandals which are painfully conspicuous in the annals of 1840-41; but at that time the journals and Parliament itself rang with the name of Lord Cardigan. Nor can we say that public opinion, if excessive in degree, was wrong in kind. The Adjutant-General Sir John MacDonald, felt compelled to read a lecture to all the officers of the 11th Hussars; to remind the colonel that his subordinates were gentlemen as well as himself; and to tell him that he was in authority, not only to exercise military command, but "to give an example of moderation, temper, and discretion." And although at the same time he rebuked the subordinates, we are at liberty to infer that much of the bad conduct and worse feeling prevailing would not have existed but for the misconduct of the commander. The language of the Adjutant General is justified by facts stated in the House of Commons, and uncontradicted. "In two years," said Mr. Muntz, "the regiment being 350 strong, the Earl of Cardigan had held 105 courts-martial. In the same two years he punished in the defaulters' list upwards of 700 men. During the same period 90 men were placed in Canterbury gaol." The punishments exceeded those inflicted in India over a period of twenty years, although the regiment was 700 strong. It may be gravely doubted whether any commanding officer, not a peer, could have retained his position in the face of the facts brought home to Lord Cardigan. But it was not social influence alone which served him. He was, in spite of his serious faults, a real soldier, gifted with considerable, though not the highest, military ability; and controlled—if he could have borne control—by a stronger will than his own, he might have distinguished himself as a cavalry leader. Beyond the sphere of his military life he would rather not look, because there are incidents in his biography, scandals, departures from the straight path, which we remember only to forget. Something unpleasant attaches to nearly all the acts of his life which challenged public attention; but it would serve no useful purpose to rake up stories which are best consigned to oblivion.

The Crimean war gave him an opportunity of putting his abilities to the test, and of winning a name which should cover the past. The Ministry of that day, however, made the great mistake of appointing both Lord Lucan and Lord Cardigan to cavalry commands. The two officers were incapable of working together with that cordiality which the public good requires and the cavalry in the Crimea, though they won renown, were less useful than they might have been in other hands. Nevertheless it was Lord Cardigan's good fortune to provoke the first cannon shot from the enemy, and it was his greatest distinction to lead the Light Brigade in their famous charge. Yet, on the plain of Balaklava, Lord Cardigan's dread of his imperious brother-in-law, or his fear of responsibility, or his want of quick perception, caused him to miss a great opportunity. When the Russian column of horse, after sweeping in compact array over the low hills, was met by the Heavy Brigade, our Light Cavalry were so posted that a single command would have hurled them on the flank and rear of the enemy, and led to the capture of hundreds. But although the chance was pointed out to him, Lord Cardigan refrained from seizing his advantages; and why? Because Lord Lucan had "placed" the Light Brigade, and Lord Cardigan would not use it without a direct order. Responsible for neglecting that fine stroke, he must be held entirely innocent of the folly which, a few moments afterwards, sent his gallant troopers headlong against the Russian army. The burden of that brilliant escapade rests mainly on General Airey, whose orders were not clear, on Captain Nolan, whose valour exceeded his discretion, and on Lord Lucan, who did not comprehend the purport of Lord Raglan's wishes. The leader of the Light Brigade, when he received a positive order, had no choice but to obey. The renown of the charge down the valley will live long among the choicest examples of British daring. Lord Cardigan's conduct has been criticised with minute severity; but while we may justly assert that, at the supreme moment, he proved deficient in the greatest quality of a General, and while it is manifest that he left the men whom he laid into the fire to get out as best they could, no suspicion rests on his courage. It was his duty to be first in among the enemy, and he did it with shining valour; he was also bound to be the last out of the deadly hollow, but, unhappily, he allowed others to accomplish a task which well performed, would have been an immortal wreath of glory. The sabreur on "the chestnut horse with the white heels" would have been a famous figure in story; but now he only shines with a lustre marred by shadow and doubt. Twice in one day he had failed when tested—first in not destroying the Russian cavalry, next by quitting the valley of death in company with the survivors of his superb brigade. He did not remain long in the Crimea after this exploit, but his defects in action did not mar his advancement. He received a regimental colonelcy, and became an Inspector-General of Cavalry—a post for which he was not unfitted; and has now died, probably just as he had begun to appreciate the luxury of dignified repose.

LARGE ORDNANCE.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THOSE who favour the American system of large smooth-bore guns, in opposition to our system of less bulky rifled ordnance, who measure the power of a gun by its calibre and weight, instead of by the effective blow which it is able to deliver are for ever flourishing in the face of the British public the fact that the Americans are now engaged upon the construction of 20-inch smooth-bores, to throw 1,100 lb. spherical shot with charges of 200 lb. of powder. Reference is made to this large piece of ordnance as if it furnished an unanswerable argument in favour of the smooth-bore system—as if this huge weapon would be simply unapproachable by our more moderately proportioned rifled guns.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" publishes on this subject a table showing the comparative striking force of the 20-inch American smooth-bore and our heaviest rifled guns. This table, assuming, as we have no reason to doubt, that the calculations upon which it is based are correct, is a very valuable one, and proves that we have nothing to fear from the largest contemplated American gun, even if we oppose it with no rifled guns heavier than those which actually exist at present in our service. We are assuming the attack to be made on the "penetration" system, an assumption which we have a right to make, seeing that the Americans have lately given up the "raking" theory, and have even gone so far as indignantly to repudiate the idea of ever having entertained it. The penetrative power of a projectile is generally expressed in terms of the "energy" per inch of the shot's circumference. We find, then, that at 1,000 yards the 20-inch spherical shot, fired with 200 lb. of powder, and with an initial velocity of 1,370 feet per second, would have an "energy" per inch of its circumference of 157 foot-tons. At the same range our 13-inch rifled guns, firing a 580 lb. Palliser projectile with 100 lb. of powder and an initial velocity of 1,307, would have an "energy" expressed by the figure 157·2. The chances of the two projectiles getting through an opposing vessel or iron shield at this range would thus theoretically be about equal; but the form and material of the Palliser projectile would practically greatly incline the advantage to the side of our own ordnance. Carrying on the calculation to 2,000 yards, we find that our gun would get through, when the American gun would fail, in the proportion of 128·5 to 115; and this without reference to form and material of shot which would still further increase the difference in effective penetrative force between the two. Indeed, we find that even our 12-inch rifled gun, with a 600 lb. projectile and 70 lb. of powder, would at this range beat the American gun for penetration, in the proportion of 120·7 to 115; and at 1,000 yards the American gun would only possess a slight superiority (157 to 142·5), which would be more than neutralized by the superior character of our projectiles. Behind all this lies the important reservations in our favour that the penetration effected by the rifled guns would be accomplished with shells, that of the American guns with shot only. At 200 yards the American gun would be superior to both the 12-inch and 13-inch English guns; but no vessel armed with 23-ton guns, capable of doing infinitely more damage at 2,000 yards than the guns of its opponent, ought never to allow that opponent to come to close quarters. The comparative lightness and wieldiness of the English guns and projectiles, and the more destructive character of the latter, would, constitute, of course, so many points of advantage in an attempt to avoid closing. And it can never be too thoroughly understood that the tactics of an English naval officer will henceforth, if he understands his business, be to fight at comparatively long ranges and to obtain a decisive advantage (such as would probably result from the delivery even of a single large shell) before his antagonist is able to close in upon him. So long as the enemy's ship can be kept off, the power of his large smooth-bore guns must remain undeveloped, while all their disadvantages, among them inaccuracy of fire, as compared with the accuracy obtainable with a rifled gun, would be most severely felt. The appreciation of this fact, which, indeed, follows naturally and necessarily from the system of ordnance which we have been busily pursuing for some years, ought to influence materially the construction of our ships of war, and would seem to furnish a strong argument on the side of those who have urged the necessity for the construction of a swifter and more handy class of war vessel than those with which our navy is at present provided.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing, and mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are bonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy all Labels complained of.

BISHOP'S NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

LIQ. CARBONIS DETERGENS.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, napthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of Soap

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)

This Soap is unrivalled as a

SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists.

The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,

SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.

Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (Late BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Reviews.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S

Preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it

Sold in one-eighth, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort) POONAH,

And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies.

S. MAW & SON,

Manufacturers of

SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,

INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,

And Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

AND

APOTHECARIES' WARES,

11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON E C

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. XVIII. of 1848, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OF ICE Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.

CORRESPONDENTS

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND

National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bankers at Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the bank as also any information as to rates of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	per Rupee do.
"	4 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
"	3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
"	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
"	demand	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.		1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris do.		1s. 11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d do

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50

Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KEERACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th April 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING),

IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

DIRECTORS.

DANIEL AINSLIE, Esq., 48, Moray Place.
BENJAMIN BURT, Esq., 31, Charlotte Square.
Manager.—ROBERT HUNTER, Esq.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA
BOMBAY
MADRAS
KURRACHEE
AGRA
LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 0d per Rupee

4	do.	1/11
3	do.	1/11 13/16 "
2	do.	1/11½ "
1	do.	1/11 11/16 "
On demand		1/11 5/8 "
On Scotland		1/11 5/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 8th May 1868 EDWARD MORRIS, Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above		2s. 0d.	per Rupee
"	4 do.	2s. 0	do.
"	3 do.	1s. 11 15/16d	"
"	2 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	"
	On demand	1s. 11 3/4d.	"
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 11 11/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

On FIXED Deposits:—

12 months	"	6 per cent.
6 do.	"	5 "
3 do.	"	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 6th May 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hiakow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

4	do.	" "	at 1s. 11 15/16d. "
3	do.	" "	at 1s. 11¾d. "
2	do.	" "	at 1s. 11 11/16d. "
1	do.	" "	at 1s. 11 5/8d. "

On Demand (Sight Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' not ice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 28th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £988,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 32,200.

Head Office—London.

Head Agencies and Branches

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
C. E. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

"	6	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

A Remittance should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st April 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Re. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, AT MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9; a Sitting-room, two Bed-rooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetrr stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3¼ and 3½ outside diameter.

Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liverpool Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Charges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

IN warm weather RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR counteracts the baneful effects of Perspiration, and imparts a delightful coolness to the skin. A large supply just received by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

earing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the

Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

PURE AERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used the PATENT MOUDED CARBON FILTERS, respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances that are dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

"The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore, possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed."

"(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
"Author of Food and its Adulteration, the Water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Cash.	Credit.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	Rs. 1	Rs. 2
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1	2
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness	3	3
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt	0	1
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE	1	2

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

	Inserted per doz.:— Rs. As.
Strawberry Syrup	
Black Currant do.	
Pine Apple do.	
Ginger do.	
Raspberry do.	
Red Currant do.	
Lemon do.	1 4 to 1 8
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.	

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

*** NONE but ONE or HALF ANNA STAMPS will hereafter be received in payment of Bills. Any others sent will be returned, as they are of no use to us. HALF AN ANNA must be added for each Rupee's worth of Stamps sent.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

Collingwood's Rambles of a Naturalist on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea. (Illustrated.)	Rs. 12	0
A Sister's Bye-Hours. By author of Studies and Stories	3	12
Muir's Sanscrit Texts, Vol. I.	15	12
Merx's Vocabulary of the Tigre Language	2	12
Who breaks, pays. By author of Cousin Stella	0	12
Ned Locksley the Etonian	1	8
The Flying Dutchman	1	8
Wise's History of Medicine. 2 vols	12	0
Carter's The Gardener's Vade-Mecum	0	12
Tanner's Practice of Medicine	15	12
Thomson and Tait's Treatise on Natural Philosophy, Vol. I.	12	12
Fayrer's Clinical Surgery in India	12	0
Marryatt's Poor Jack. (Illustrated.)	4	8
Campin's work on Iron Roofs	11	4
Glen's Law of Contracts	6	8
Dempsey on Moving Bridges. 2 parts	23	12
—— on Iron Roofs	47	4
—— on Timber Roofs. 2 parts	23	12
Artillery Regimental Standing Orders, Dress Regulations, &c.	3	12
Boswell's Life of Johnson	2	12
Mavor's Spelling Book	0	12
New Infantry Drill, 1867	0	12
Culley's Practical Telegraphy	8	0
Sabine on the Electric Telegraph	9	8
The Queen's Tour in the Highlands	1	18
Tinsle 's Magazine, Vol. I.	6	8
Good Words, bound volume for 1867	5	14
Sterne's Tristram Shandy	0	0
Sterne's Sentimental Journey	0	2
Norie's Merchant's